EUROPE.

The Gladstone Cabinet in England---Its Internal Difficulties and Home Policy.

Radical Agitation and Cabinet Consultation in France.

Prussian Rule as Felt and Described in United Germany.

By mail from Europe we have the following spe cial correspondence lurnishing important details of our cable telegrams to the 25th of November.

ENGLAND.

Fresh Difficulties of Mr. Gladstone's Ministers-The Question of the Ballot-Unfortu-nate Nomingations-Mr. Agrico as President Matters-Mr. Lowe a Thorn in the Ministermi Side-No Economy in High Places-The Irish Revolutionary Radicals and the

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1869. In my letter of the 20th inst. I mentioned more than one difficulty which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry and to content with from within more than from without the camp. To day Hearn, from authority which cando: be d abled, that a tresh source of disagreement has arisen, during the preparations the Ministers are at present making for the next Parhabeniary campaign. The question which adds another to the several topics upon which it seems impossible to make those serving in the present administration to be of one mind is fae ballot. As with regard to the Irish land difficulty, so it is with regard to this obstacle to conis with regard to this obstacle to con-cord among Mr. Gladstone's followers. The old Clarendon, Dufferin, the Marquis of Hartington and ers holding minor positions, are against the measure being introduced at all, and arge that the Minmaking it want is called an open question. On the even Mr. Gladstone himself, hold that not only should the ballot be introduced, but that the bill should be made a Ministerial measure. I, in comwith most moderate liberals in England, am, I fames, and his Ministers are not angels, but men. But he and his cabinet form what is really an honmany most useral reforms in this country. But the inticuma a colues, waen, as we are told, the hon and sue iamo will my down together, it will be impossible to see the aristocratic whig and the pleudian commoner work well together in this coun-

Ellisses, Greys, Grenvilles and Spencers-look upon themse wes as having a hereditary right to the govern

ment of this country. They have not yet loss the old tradition that the only use of putting the tories out the sed-made men who are with them in the Cabinet as so many interiopers who have really no right to the position they hold. Then, again, Mr. Gladstone has notalways been very junctions in the nominations ne has made. Lasterly one world in general has, and not without reason, taken great offence at the appointment of Mr. Ayrton-who made his way in the world because he had made money, and who made money as an attorney out in India-to be President of the Department of Public Works. The work which fails to the lot of this official is that of superintending the public parks, the public gardens, and a the balldings as well as grounds that are the prop the balidings as well as grounds that are the property of the public. For the last three generations we were in rangiand at least fifty years behind the rest of Europe, and perhaps still arther beama the United States, in our ornamentation of public places. Our picture galeries, our rates, drives, warks, gardens, parks and lawns were left a nume to change and a good deal to providence. Lasterly, however, we lained over a new leaf. We had been deorge Alahners under the tories, Mr. Cowper and alterwards Mr. Layard, under the libertic and whom were men of refund taste and far less like y to holde the property which they now incorstand that they fire the owners. As an American gentleman said to like a few weeks ago, then driving through hyde Fark on a Sunday, "I don't know a pleasanter sight than to see so many thousands of working people taking their day's enjoyment in their pacasant fictor, and scening to know that no purk is theirs, and that therefore they ought to take ear of their yor the last ten or a dozen years, no matter whether conservatives or illustrative in the young wirself, in our places of indice amagement. an idea in omenal hie beyond that of saving money, and who had not been a week in office below he was quizzed by Fannah, laugued at laugued by the laugued laugu

eves why it is that the square man shound be put the recurdence of the recurdence of the recursion of the re

they used to do two years ago. But so long as this liters do not tax tea, or income, or wheat, or flour, they may do what they like, and not a soul will grunnbe. Englishmen—at least the majority of the lift did classes—sendon look beyond the morrow, and they at not as a political axiom, that "Enough for the day is the evil thoreof."

In the best informed circles it is imagined, or I mound say, it is known, well known, that Mr. Lowe, the Chanceller or the Lachequer—"bob Lowe," as he is more familiarly known—is the one great thorn in ar. Gladstone's ministerial side. "bob Lowe" is a self-made man, and one of those self-made men who tolink no man on dod's wine world is so great, or so worldy, or so intelligent as self. He is of pretty good oirta, went out to Australia and made a fortune there, and then came home to sa in Parlament, with an occasional leader in the London Times, and pour out his same as more are not of the almistry is on I takes events winch will only be known at the day of these of the Almistry is on I takes events winch will only be known at the day of the salistry.

office he put himself to save, but to save in a petty, 'cheese-parine' way.

It is true that he has from the outstart met with a

to those who are stil in prison, their friends out-side have saut the door upon them forever, or at any rate for many years to come. But these ener-gence, insguided men seem very like the worst of the old considerate parry in your country—they would do and would let all their friends die ten times over rather than hold their tongues for a few months. They are, moved, the bitterest enemies of their own friends.

FRANCE.

Napoleon in Paris from Complegue-Meeting the Cabinet and Receiving Reports-The hadical Agitation-Its Mainspring and Consequences-Imperial Concessions and the Elections-M. Rochefort's Return-

Bonaparte Taking It Easy.
Paris, Monday, Nov. 22—Midnight,
The Emperor, the Prince Imperial and suite arrived from Complegue yesterday morning, at a quarter before twelve o'clock. Four carriages con-veyed the imperial party, without escort, from the railway station to the Tuileries, where the Ministers, the Prefect of the Seine and the dignitaries of the court had assembled. The Emperor received the report from the Minister of the Interior, on the incidents connected with the private meetings last Sat urday, and with respect to the general physiognomy of the capital since the opening of the ballot yes terday morning in the four conscriptions. There is one quality possessed by Napoleon III, which all must admire. His pluck is undoubted. During the disturbances last June he drove along the boulevard in the evening in a coupe without escort. He and the Empress, on the afternoon of the following day, proceeded in an open carriage to the Boulevard du Prince Eugène, where there was a crowd of work people. The carriage was brought to a stand stiff, and a free and easy conversation ensued between imperial velvet and working blouses, which ended with cheers for the Emperor and Empress. In the evening there was a total cessation of distur we heard no more of the disgracefu scaues which had nightly rendered the boulevards

impassable and disgraced the capital.

But three days since I was informed by a professor of universal political knowledge-a man who, in his own opinion, knows everything and in mine should anow better-that should a disturbance take place at the elections and a single drop of blood be shed, one thousand persons had agreed to assassinate the Emperor, and that agreed to assassinate the Emperor, and that even should there be no disturbance his days were mumbered—his dynasty at an end. Now of course his majesty is aware of the ill feeling which has existed in certain quarters of the blood and thunder school, and he has taken every precaution for the suppression of an outbreak, but the good sense of the people will prevail and the Emperor will continue to direct the desumes of France until called to another word to render an account of his stewardship. Napoleon lill has a rare merit, one which can be claimed for no other French monarch since the year 1789. He yields to public opinion; but it is leared that he has jueled on the present occasion too late. That he gives way step by step instead of making a complete reform. For my own part, I am of the opinion that sweeping changes will be Inau-

Anon. 7,550

RIGHTH CONSCRIPTION.

Arago 18,854 Héroid. 2,245

Gent. 5,224

In the Fourth conscription there will be another balloting, as the majority of Glais-Bizoni is not smallerent to entitle film to a seat in the Chamber. M. Allou witheriaw, so that the return of M. Glais-Bizon is certain.

With reserve to the return of heavy Pocketory M.

believing, as the majority of Gais-Bizon is not such clent to entite him to a sear in the Chamber. M. Allou withdraws, so that the return of M. Gais-Bizon is certain.

With regard to the return of henri Rochefort, if it be considered as an insuit to the Emperor, i. is a success; it is one vote in the Chamber gained by the opposition, but without doubt it will give many votes to the government. One of his admirers exciained in ectacy of delight, "To-day Henri Rochefort, deputy, to morrow revolution." The Frence do not want revolution, they want a liberal government and nothing more. With respect to the election in a national sense, it is of more consequence. The first croonscribion will be accused by the whole of France for having allowed the radicals to return their candidate, which might have been prevented but for the apathy of the conservatives, 14,000 electors abstained from voting—that it, 2,000 more than at the mast elections. The number of votes given to M. Carnot and those obtained by M. ferms amounted to 16,184, so that win 2,000 votes in addition M. Rocaciori would not have been elected. The government has no reason to regret his entry to the Corps Legislath. He is safer there than at large—he is "muzzed." I have referred more particularity to the election of Henri Rochefort, as he was considered the revolutionary barricade, the regular political "out and outer," on whom was pinned the fashi of the radical families of the French capital. In the provinces M. Alired Leroux, the Vices President of the Corps Legislath without taking the earn received a severe recuke from the electors of Paris, Brission, the key been been will be provinced without opposition at Vicine. The canodiales who desired to introduce themselves to the Corps Legislath without taking the earn received as severe recuke from the electors of Paris, Brission, the face may be a severe received from the electors of Paris as a number must of destruction, was returned without opposition at Vicine. The canodines who desired to introduce thems

M. Ollivier at Court-Why He was Closeted with Napoleon-The Premiersh p-Constitu-tional Government-The Sucz Canal Navigation-Diplomatic Mevements-The Opera-

PARIS, Nov. 24, 1880.
The intelligence which I forwarded some days nce with respect to the new Ministry will prove correct. The Emperor was closeted yesterday with dent of the Chambers, and several others of the tiers party. In all probability you will find it stated in the Paris journals that the Emperor has not seen M. Ollivier. Take my word for it, he has. I will tell you the purport of the interview-to prepare the views of the Ollivier Ministry, and also those of the tate impority. All parties were satisfied. Immedi ately after the opening of the Chambers Emile Onivier will make his bow to the public as Prime Minister of France. The Emperor has accepted his point cal programme and consented to his forming his administration in any manner most consonant

The great question of the day, and one calculated to cause much controversy in the Corps Legislatii and the press, is the intended innovation of the government to create Under Secretaries of State. The ground taken by the government is that it is savis able to meet the views of the opposition, which has persisted that all the Ministers are old men and that the government requires an infusion of young blood to keep up with this 'go-a-head' age. It consequence of the few statesmen now to be found in-france the government proposes to nominate Under Secretaries, the insulation to be, in fact, a nursery for future secretaries. To this the opposition makes two objections:-Firstly, that the expenses of the country will be increased; secondly, that the proposed change will give an undue influence to the government. These grounds of opposition are ungovernment. These grounds of opposition are un-tenable. The Under Secretaries will receive no pay, and they will be selected from the Co. ps. Legisland. This important question received yestering the approval of the Council of State, and it will be carried by a large majority in the Chamoers. The tiers partly, the macpendent liberals, or, more properly speaking, dynas the interals, is composed of 110 Deputies, of whom Emile onlyier is the circle, and it will be supported by the former majority. The minority will not be more than twenty-seven or tharty out of 22 Deputies, or which the Corps Legis-latin's composed.

The minority win not be more than twenty-seven or thirty out of 222 peptities, of which the Corps Legislati is composed.

The radical opposition accuses the Emiperor of having prorogued the opening of the Chambers to the 25th institution of the Emipress only reached for the 25th institution of the Emipress only reached for the 25th institution of the Emipress only reached for the 25th institution of the Emipress only reached for the 25th institution of the 25th inst

ar. Otto Russell, the officious representative of air. Otto Russell, the officious representative of her Majesty Victoria at the Papal court, win leave Paris the end of this week for frome. He had a long interview this morning with Lord Lyons and probably received his instructions in reference to the Council at Kome. By the by, it is said that the excommunication against actors is to be removed, but will remain in terrific lorce against duchisis. Lord Lytton, who was in laris for a week, lett last staturday for Italy. On arriving at Avignon he found the climate so good and the proveroist beauty of the hadies so congenia that, according to a letter received this morning, it is probable that the author of "Pelham" will pass the winter at Avignon.

non.

In the neighborhood of the Morgue, the last resising piace of the dead who have mestheir death by accident, by sunche or by the hand of the assassing before the hody is consigned to the tomo, is a piace of considerable interest to the fiving, and which at present is the scene of undsale activity. I amude to the wine depot at Berey. The quays, avenues, course, gardens, comes and every available hook and corner are interally packed with barries containing the produgious quantities of wine which have recently arrived from the French vineyards. The wine gathering this year has turned out much more abundant than was expected in the month of August. The wine of 1859 is of exceptional quality in regard to fineness, corsage, color and bouquet.

A few mights since persons passing by Place de Podéon were startied by the apparation of a man who was walking about on the place divested of an is superfluous clothing—indeed, be had nothing but a shirt, and on his nead a cotton markineap. He was shouting at the top of his voice for the poince—"Arrest me; I am the eignth victim. I am Kinek, the lather P. A person acquainted with the unfortunate man, added by the poince, succeeded in leading him back to his home, with the assurance that the sergent de ville would arrest him on the morrow at eleven of clock. The poor fellow has evidently Traupmann on the brain.

Last right Nicolint obtained a colossal success at in the neighborhood of the Morgue, the last rest

destined to replace Mario.

Paris is on the que vice for the appearance of the new opera bough, "The Brigands," by Offenoach, the composer of the "Grande Duchesse," which consolidated the reputation of the charming Schneider here and in London. The new opera will be brought out at the Varietés the first week in December.

The Upper Chamber of the Prussian Legisla ture-Signs of Vitality-Count Lippe-The Instruction Bill Shelved-Educational Department—The Bishop of Passau.

BERLIN, November 22, 1869.

The upper chamber has held another sitting,

when was passed the resolution against the proposed premium loan, as also the bul for the uniform legalization of becoming of age at the period of twenty-one years. The only incident worth recording was the motion of Count Lippe, ex-Minister of Justice, having reference to encroachments on the part of the Bund constitution upon that of Prussia, and regarding the establishment of the supreme commercial tribunal (Leipsic) as such encroachment. The poble Count found not much support for his sensitive views, and was finally told present Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, that the North German Bund was not so fearful an institution as he had described it—that it would remain within its legal sphere withou

institution as he had described it—that it would remain within its legal sphere without completely extinguishing the functions of the upper house of Prussia, and that if it were so rapactous an institution the hobie Count should bear in mind that he was one chiefly concerned, in having escalished it. After this chiefly concerned, in having escalished it is a select our form the lower chamber, which refused to discuss it in the pienum, and reserved it to a select committee of thirty-five, who will not report upon it during this session. The Minister of Instruction would do much better to devote his attention to the filling up of the numerous vacancies for teachers, and suppring the demand for new appointments in the old and new provinces. The returns go to show that the places of 695 principal teachers have been left vacant, and an equal number of assistants are required at the present moment, while apart from these as many as 1,342 new appointments have been net required at the present moment, while apart from these as many as 1,342 new appointments have been necessary. It is not suprising that in view of the meagre inducements hald out to penagogues in Prussia very lew come forward to volunteer their services.

You have already been informed that Professor Virchow's motion for a partial reduction of armamen has been rejected. It is refreshing to see it approved by the Saxon Chamber, and sult more so to notice ultra conservatives and men in high office, such as Deputy von a tansened and Deputy V. Konneriz, of Dresden, the latter being son-in-law to the Austria Pranaer, count besus, as having voted in its favor. Army reduction being the great question of the day, it is necessary to present a record of every voice gained over to the cause.

According to an altramentanue journal proceedings at Kome against the Esisop of Passau—who is called the Edwaria

on-your side the Atlantic who have justly imagined that the important events of 1860 would result in union and that a real, treat and powerful State would supersede that ideal Germany which so often has been designated "a bare geographical term."
Without intending to review all the causes which

presented this realization, we need only point, as we have done many a time, to frussia and its shortcomings. This most orminable German State could have readily attracted all the others into one grand iederation, if it had but divested liself of the narrow policy of conquest and vain glorious despotical governand that Prussia ought not to be blamed for elements nor possesses sufficent etrength. But we must reply that the existing discord, at least the major portion of it is due to the bad example given by Pr of the Northern Confederation, not calculated indeed dens and cojoy more liber; than the Prussians. of a letter, sent only loar days ago by one of the niteral members of the House, Deputy Prederick Harkort, to his constituents in the Rheniah prov-inces. The terse and sometimes quaint expressions are the veteran Deputy's own. He was born in 1793, has fought in the wars against France, is a merchant and manufacturer and since 1848 a member of the bief, enjoying universal reputation for his

merchant and manufacturer and since 1348 a member of the bief, enjoying universal reputation for his honesty and fortifiede. He says:—

"No additional taxes" has been my maxim and I have been much noused on account of it. To-day the deficit and the increase of the taxes by twenty-dreeper cent have vanished. Here you der Heylt was no socceser. It is successor seems to have found the score of wisdom. He does not pay off the national destroy of wisdom. He does not pay off the national destroy of wisdom. He does not pay off the national destroy of wisdom. He does not pay off the national destroy of the State to make both ends meet. That may be the fluancial egg of Caristopher Columbus, though beyond a plain farmer's comprehension. Indeed the deficit in the treasury has only been adjourned to reappear in 1811, when those extraordinary sources will have ceased to flow. Winch is no worm that so pittlessing youws the vitals of the unique and off the interest and allers we are told it is "armed peace." Your politicians only ignore it or have not the plack to say, "het us strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten militors from the plack to say, "het as strike of ten military etal and our difficulty is at an end." This would be political hereay in the eyes of the national liberals who bequesthed as that boom in the first telepastag. Let us tard our eyes from the Prussan Dit and pray in 1871, "Holy received and was successoried by the place at overlancement is evident from the falling off of the federal taxes, the octrol duties and the ammulation of profits of the royal bank. The bright at aroa of that golden time promised us in tools has not yet risen at Varzin. Let us piead galts; we are now soce. The Diet is hard at work menting the government bill of district administration. Fortor apper chamber with "Non possumms." The most himsel word in Prussala is "self-government." A practical meaning is attached to "Magar gives right." What we need is better public instruction, not of the system atta huller—dissentiation of political and social knowledge among the masses that the people may select proper leaders and drop feedal, cierical and leastice demangages. Though the workingman may pay mis taxes he has to render, like the million-maire, military duty, and oagat therefore to be entitled to speak through the representative in matters concerning like and civil existence. It is a sad omen that the public sender destructed in the senders will be and the first and one that the public sender destructed by the state as premiums for breeding race horses. The teachers are foolish in voting, by order of their superiors, against the liberais, and ought not to be astonished at the result. "He pydarsein" is as axiom not taught in any of our seminaries and lyceums. The wanton removal of the mintary monument at Celle was a regular comp within the question smood—sword contral judicial authority. The Prussian motto is:—"Sham quanter," but whenever the two colored cloth (sodiers uniform) is concerned we are bound to come out at the small end of the hora.

This is the account rendered by an esteemed rep-

This is the account rendered by an esteemed representative—an old man of seventy-six years, but yet in the full vigor of mind-to his constituents, who revere him and his veracity. If the people of Baden, Wurtemburg and Bavaria read such accounts of Prussian regime who will blame them for taking matters into consideration and standing about.

Correspondents of the Hebrard stationed in other parts of this Continuation has a verificated to other parts of this Continuation have frequent occasion to speak with enlogy of the government instinutions and progress or the country they report upon but as the writer considers himself bound to be i your readers the iring, and normly but the truth, it is not not asked to the ring, and normly but the truth, it is not not appecting an amenda hour, about the wait of every contained in our last, respecting an amenda hour, about the baye been a hoax, shough first published in a semi-official journal. The guilty officers have not oben recalled, and nothing has been done as yet to redrugs the palpaole wrong. The debates in the blet have been without any general interest for the last fow days. Subtriday was devoted to the discussion of the earls of the Judicial and Commercial departments, which were agreed to though that without criticism by the interest, who users blaned the excessive stamp tax and fees for ningation, owing to which the Department of Judicial planed the excessive stamp tax and itees for ningation, owing to which the Department of Judicial planed the excessive stamp tax and itees for necessary harbory, canni and inquiry improverevere him and his veracity. If the people of Baden, but here he sirrogged his shoulders. "Speaking of canais," continued the Minister, "we cannot think too much of connecting the Baide with the North Sea—an enterprise maturely considered and laid out, which costs only thrty-four mitions. If you will allow the means you will find the government

Sea—an enterprise maturely considered and lad out, which costs only thrity-four militons. If you will allow the means you will find the government ready to build it. It is a work of the greatest importance to Europe—yes, even to America. Vessels need not pass the Cattegat, and this canal would ratk equal with that of Sucz."

Deputy Harkort then told the Minister that it would cost muchless than \$34,000,000 to connect the Rinie with the Saliac.

All this, however, amounts to nothing, as of course, all available funds are swall-wed up by the amister of war. As if for the purpose of bringing members back to their senses again, the new shinister of Finance rose to remind them that, so far as their wishes mad may bearing upon his department, he knew not the horn of Amalthaga, and that previous to re-ateng the revenue in the Judiciary or may other department they would have to open aim new sources of receipts.

As a matter of great significance, I have to speak of a serious spith low operating among the Folish missuitants of the Prussia privince of Posen, which multi-loy, belonging to the Ducny of war-aw, was separated from Poland by the aces of the Vicana Congress in 1815 and hacoprotated into Prussia as the Grand Duchy of Posen, it has a population of 1,550,000, composed of about 650,000 germans and 850,000 Sclavonians, or Poles, who have always withstood amalgamation and form a distinct element. Their representatives in the Provincial and Prussian Diet have held form a distinct element. Their representatives in the Provincial and Prussian Diet have held form a distinct element of the Tribasian privile was the acknowledged organ of the party. In Fis democratic and hoeral tendency it has, of late, opposed the pretextions of the Catholic clerty and the Poissi fraction or Kolko, and the Defender Pozantascy, was the acknowledged organ of the party. In Fis democratic and hoeral tendency it has poil in the chief of the Kolko, Hon. Dr. Libeit, has published in the catholic party declare to be of a revolutionary character,

Ing their nationality.

While I have truss recorded an open rupture among Prusals's Schavonic subjects, let me turn for a moment to a south derman state in which the people's party, knoch yet in the minority, have published their programme, based upon a torough reform of monarchaet government. That State is Bayaria, and its augean stable is proposed to be cleansed by the following measures:—First, general franchise and direct secres builot; second, revision of constitution, establishment of principles of self-government and self administration; third, complete separation of Church and State; lourth, abolition of Standing army; fitth, of privilege of birth, rank or estate; sixin, of surveillance of meetings and clubs; seventh, estire freedom of the press; eights, responsibility of government officers; ininth, uniform civil code, surveyers monopoly; tenth, improvement of the situation of toboring classes; eleventh, just distribution of taxes, no indirect duties, progressive income tax; twenth, gratuitous inspirition in the public schools; thirdeenth, hearty to establish labor and trades unions, rule of working hours and santary laws for the protection of the working class. The Bayarian Vockspariet, or people's party, declare their intention to give their votes to such representatives only who will subscribe to this platform.

From a source deserving much credit I have infor-

National Development Retarded—Prussia Regarded as a Drag Chain on Progress—What a Rhenish Patriarchal Legislator Says of the System—Matterial Progress—Polish Dissunions—South German Leform—Premier Bismarck—Cable Telegraphy.

Bernar, Nov. 22, 1869.

The slow progress of development of national National Development Retarded-Prussin Re-

LITERATURE

Reviews of New Books.

DISCOURSES ON VALIOUS OCCASIONS BY THE REV. FACTOR HYACHNESS. Translated by dev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon. With a Bographical Sketch. New York: G. P. Puthain & Son. It is to be regretted that more time and

care were not devoted to the publication of these admirable discourses of the famous French preacher. The translations bear marks of haste, which Mr. Bacon recognizes by telling us in the preside that "the work has been driven through at the utmost possible speed of the pen." They have, however, seen tonestly translated; nothing objectionable to Protestantism and there is much in them to which Protestants will decidedly ment of the priest being faithfully preserved. The tone of these discourses is pure and elevased; they breathe a broad and meetin spira of cathonicsia, while adhering more or less indexibly to an the leners of the peacher's church. The great sentiment which seemed to animate Father Hyacintae is the love of manking for dou and, as a consequence, the love of manking for one of the process and contemplative; it yields nothing to herest and opens every around to a grain religious unity. It recomes religion to the progress of civilization without divisions that Christian failth of a single particle of its divinity or of its infallionity. In its lecture on "Civil society and Curistian failth of a single particle of its divinity or of its infallionity. In its lecture on "Civil society and Curistian failth and fail of Civil Society in as relation to Domestic Society and of Civil Society in as relation to Domestic Society and of Civil Society in relation to the Marriage Contract, to categoria and to the Sanctify of whis," "Soveresinty" is remarkation for its vigorous as: object) has been omitted, every thought and senti-Civil Society in his relation to Domestic Society and of Civil Society in relation to the Marriage Contract, to Ordension and to the Sanctia of this." "Soveregaty" is remarkable for its vigorous assault upon absolution in civil society and its britiant detence of the people as upholders of their own sovereignty. At he same time it assauls the despotion of republics as being "as frequent and more terrible than that of moarcines." "Relation in the Lite of Nations" is proposity more decreedly Catholic, or Romai in its views than any other. It is also the mist vigorous more decreedly Catholic, or Romai in its views than any other. It is also the mist vigorous, and we regret that at is very much sortigod, as given nere, although that my not be the fault of Rev. Air. Bacon. The fectures on "the Higher Intercourse Between Nations" and on "War" are tomicable, the last maned being particularly line. That on "Civil zation" possesses great bower. We have not read anything more thoroughly pathetic in its eloquance than the "Sermon on the Occasion of the Profession of Catholic Pathi and the First Communion of a Convaried Protestant American Lady." It abounds in the purest and tenderest of Christian sentiments. A sermon on "The South American Earthquiskes" is also very fine. The book ends what an appendix containing an article by it on Rev. Edward up Pressone, the well-known French Protestant clergyman, on "Mea and Parties in the Canonic Church in France," which is affixed, we suppess, as a kind of antitote to the strictly Cathonic teaching of the repair and accordance in depth of thought, and has geams is inferior to that of Ladmennas. But he is arrest, loquent and impassioned. Libera in his religion, as in its political views, he arcently endeavors to reconfile alternation in the strong and intercent and impassioned. Libera in his religion, as in his political views, he arcently endeavors to reconfile alternation in the three to the strong the strong the strong them are in the progress of civilization, and endeavors to sho

and emeasors to show that the regress of civilization, and emeasors to show that they contain all the elements of progress. Father Hyachine would harry have held a conspicuous position in that epoch which is known to history as the "Restoration of Catholicism." But although inferior to the great minds that theeked the march of Protestantism and recovered much ground that the Catholic church and lost, he is none the less to-day one of the central fluares in the granxy of catholic liberals upon whom a vast deal depends. It would be a great pity for such a man as Pather Hyachine to be driven from the bosom of the Catholic Church. Beyond its pate he could effect no good, for it is doubtful if any considerable body of Catholics would follow him; but when it a wide field opens before him, earnest labor in which would link his name impersimably to all that is pure and holy. Compiled

We have been most agreeably disappointed with this history of the life of Columbus. It is a well written narrative from a Catholic standpoint, though not at all offensive in its sectarianism, the sole pur pose of the author in this being to defend Columbus from the attacks of German Pro-testant writers. No work throwing the faintest light upon the career of the great discoverer seems to have been overlooked by M. de Lorgues, and Dr. upon the career of the great discoverer seems to have been overlooked by M. de Lorgues, and Dr. Harry has displayed good judgment and no little interary sight in his compliation from the French. He has also succeeded in retaining the annuated siyle in which the original is written, thus adming to the value of the book as a conce of entertainment. Although we have in living's "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" one of the best of bographies, to which reference is here repeatedly made, we commend this volume as containing all the elements of interest and instruction. In these of details it has a certain advantage over all other histories of the discoverer's career that we have read. The introduction is especially noteworthy for the ingenious and plausible manner in which asserts the claims of the Cambone Chairch to the honor of being foremost in the work of adding in the discovery of the New York. It also shows, curiously chough, that while Protesant where were venemently assaming the lame of Commons, successively three Popes may nonored with their continues this heraid of the cross, "wante and congrete instory of the life of Columbus. "Successively three Fopes may nonored with their continues this heraid of the cross," while "the sacred college remained faithful to this noble sympathy." M. or Lorgues notes as a singular fact that he is the first European who has written a complete instory of the life of Columbus. While, on the whole praising irving's blography and attaching no intervance to it, as well as to what humbold says of commons in his "Critical Examination of the history and deography of the New Continent," he holds that, being Flocations, they have instructively written from a prejudiced standpoint and "awe deceived themselves and deocived us." We cannot agree with this assertion, but we readily credit M. de Lorgues with earnesaness of purpose. At any rate, those interested in the subject will do well to read the book, which possesses merits peculiarly its own and those of a very

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE ISLAND OF NEW YORK, Et the Rev. J. R. Bayley. New York: The Catho-ic Publication Society. We have here a most interesting work, and one of

value for its intimate connection with the progress and development or New York. Father Jogues, a Manhattan Island, after his escape from the frequents indians, by whom he was captured in 1642. He was indians, by whom he was captured in 1642. He was well treated by the Dutch authorities and aided in returning to frame. Inis unfortunate priest was subsequently mardered by the savares, whose conversion to Christianity he attempted. There is no record, nowever, of any Catholic priest residing on the island until in the time of Governor Dougan, the first, and, so far, the only Catholic Governor of New York. In this year the Jesuit records show the arrival of Father Thomas flarvey, and thenceforward, in spite of some finatical persecution, Catholicism steadily progressed. It was not, however, notif the revolution for national independence that the first envolution for national independence that the first church was founded in the city of New York by Father Farmer. The first constitution of this state practically exclused Catholics from citizenship the famous John Jay moving the clause which required them "to abjure and renounce all allegiance and sinjection to all and every foreign king, priest, potentate and State, in all matters ecclessistical and even." Morris, Livingsion and others opposed this amendment without a wall, and it remained in force until the United States constitution remered it intoperative. Since the recognition of our independence the progress of Catholician on Machatan Island has been remarkably successing. We have not space, however, to review its history at length. The volume before us does this in a very interesting manner, and to it we refer the reader for information.

LOW CHURCH VS. HIGH CHURCH .

An Episcopal Minister Prosecuting His Own Mother-De Lunatico Inquirendo-Which Is the Lunatic?—How a Pious Churchman Says "Amon"-Mrs. Admiral Farragut on the Stand-History of the Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee.

In the Matter of Caroline C. Allen, Who Seeks to Be Discharged from a Decree of Lunacy.—It will be remembered by the readers of the Hanald that this somewhat interesting case came up before Judge Cardozo some two months since, as fully reported at the time in this paper, and that he referred it to Mr. Nathamel Jarvis, of the Common Pleas, to take testimony in the matter and report back to him.
Accordingly yesterday evening the case came up before the referee, when Mr. George Shea, who ap-peared for Mrs. Alien, proceeded to call and examine his witnesses as follows:-

Inch his witnesses as follows:—
Dr. Payne, the first witness, testified that he had known airs. Aften for several years, during which time her conduct was perfectly sane and rational and was so how, and that she is now perfectly capacited controlling and managing her own con-

capacie of controlling and managing her own concerus.

Dr. Albert Hogy was next examined, and testified
that he had occasion to conserve instantly in an its
pinness; had given special attention to that departneat; has known Mrs. Caroine C. Allen since June
isst, has seen her at all nours and under at circumstances, without any expectation on her part and
when site was entirely on her guard; his attention
was specially and professionally directed to
her; his conversation what het was upon
at general subjects, and showed her to be
a person perfectly rational, and her language
coherent; he could observe hoting that wome lead
that to suppose that she was other than a person;
same person; his attention had been devoted to
watching her specially, to discover symptoms of insamny; he deemed her perfectly capacie of taking
care of and managing her property.

Ars. Admiral Farragua testined to knowing Mrs.

Alian before and since the 1st of Jane hist; has seen
her three or four times a week during that thus; had
observed her conduct and conversation which has
a ways been rational and intelligent; she cas much
an improved since May hast; this was occasioned by the
charge of mathury made against her; she denned
her perfectly capable of taking charge of her propersy, more so that most women.

charge of manney made against her; she defined her perfectly capable of taking charge of her preperty, more so man most women.

Arts. Katte, who had been a visitor to lunatic asymms for years with a view to inspect the condition of the immates, testiged that she had large experience in judging of the symptoms of manney; she had observed Mrs. Aften for weeks and markshown her as the time her son took proceedings to has elect commed; her finance and conduct has much improved since May has, since the proceedings in her case terminated; has had long conversation with her with a view to discover any symptoms of insamity, other in her acts of conversation, but larled to discover any; she had also spoken with airs. Alten's son about the proceedings, but fulled to discover in him a particle of attachment for his mostier; the withess deedned hersel perfectly capable of distinguishing an insame person, and deemed Mrs. Aften scaled periodity capable of controlling both herself and her property.

Dr. Pame, of 222 Fifth avenue, tesmied that he had practised for intrify years; had opportunities for observing insame persons; had opportunities for observing insame for one withesses that suc was personly capable of taking care of both herself and her property.

Ar. Shea, then in referring to a letter received from a counse, in the wastern part of the State expressions and no pointon fant the members of the commission.

perfocily capable of taking care of both herself and her property.

Air, shea, then in referring to a letter received from a counse, in the wostern part of the State expressing an opinion fast the members of the commission should be punished, gave the following statement of the circumstances surrounding the proceedings from their medition—

This had, no matter why, or whose fault it is, has either by her own conduct, or by the countwance of others, of away n, of herself the censure of persons in the village of Geneva. Deprived of her husband some years ago, and keeping her son here in a college, educating him for a derignment and hiving in an economical manner in order to give that boy an education, she kept herself to herself in her lattle coltage in Geneva, secuded from society there and, indeed, not associating as she should do with those that were about her. She behaved, as they say, in an economical manner, inving alone in age windowhood and denying he seat the pleasures of her, in order to keep summent out of her family property to support nor son. She behaved in such a manner, as they say, as attracted the altention of some rune boys belonging to the college at that place. Now, Air, telerce, she has a faculty in the use of her pen, and during the late war used that pen in defence or some parties, in excase of others, and in opposition to others, and brought upon her self from them—certainly obtaining the late war used that pen in defence or some parties, in excase of others, and in opposition to others, and brought upon her self from them—certainly obtaining the late war used that pen in defence or some parties, in excase of others, and in opposition to others, and brought upon her self from them—certainly obtaining as they passed her window, will at last she was actually driven from that piace, which had been her summer's residence, and lived entirely here in New York, which had been the window, with my during the manner is residence. Thus she was entirely throw in the residence. Thus she was entirely t

practice there is no appeal from that verdic; but, then, there is under the present proceeding a right given to the party to pection after a certain time, and to show that she is comparatively restored, if she was ever insane, and the truth is that she never has been. The court then appointed a air. Van Houghth, who is a sort of cattle negotiator, or a man employed on the farm of this hady's own brother, as a committee, who that brother is, you can judge from one sentence of his testimony:—

"I have nated her ever since we were children, and I hate her now."

In that prosecution, although this lady's fortune, as a is called, is very smail, yet the amount of 3700 was charged against her as attorney's fees in the the proceedings. And now was that money raised? She had a farm upon which very little personally belonged to hersel, because it was rented. She had pictores which she had been gathering all her inter-some of them from her own hand, for she is skilled in the use of the orush. She had other things, articles of olipoterie, and altogether a tasty and comfortable home. She had altogether a tasty and comfortable home. She had altogether a tasty and comfortable home. She had also cothing it for the summer wear, together with underconding; but this could weather without any raim in his for the summer wear, together with underconding; but this could weather without any raim in his for the season. They went so far even as to expose her made-clothing at public sale, amid jibes and insalis, to raise this \$100, they decaming it too long to wait for a sale of the farm. This lady is one of a classe which are not very numerous outside this city. She has no made and the farm that had solved the city are called the early services at six and seven occost in the morning. She is there summer had winter. Such a temp as the wind as in this city is not unusual. For this and other branches of the Catholic caurch it is not an interest and which a reverse say made it is not a reverse than a man of the praches of the catholic caurc

ence had been grained that after the order of reference had been grained Judge Dwigt, of Goneya, granted an order staying at the proceedings, which, however, on coming to the knowledge of Judge Cardozo, was promptly set aside by a contrary order.

MARINE TRANSFERS

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from December 6 to December 8:-

Date.	Cha .	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price	
Jec. 6 Jec. 6 Jec. 6 Jec. 7 Jec. 7 Jec. 8	schooner schooner sloop ansib't rugboat sloop schooner	Jas. R. Clements Jas. R. Clements S. P. McCoury Lost One. John Crouse Oth Crouse Wm. H. Sharrott. S. T. Haye Wm. Taract. Wm. Taract.	79.37 79.37 81.87 20 114.37 41.32 5.45 261.31 261.31	B-33 1-16 All. All. All. All. S-64 S4-64 All.	\$656 1,4 5 2,40 3,5 5,0.0 275 7,2 5,625 12,000	

The two officers who caused the destruction of the monument to the laken Hanoverian soldiers have been removed from tens by the order of the king of Prussia, who las given instruction for the rebuilding of the memorial at his own private ex-